

YAROSH, A.A., prof.

Treatment of burns with EPS. Vrach. delo no.1:100-102 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Ternopol'skiy meditsinskiy institut.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (BURNS AND SCALDS)

YAROSH, A.A., prof.; ISHCHEENKO, M.M.

Copper content in the blood serum in some diseases of the
peripheral nervous system. Vrach. delo no.5:86-88 My '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.A. Yarosh)
Ternopol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(COPPER IN THE BODY
(NERVES, PERIPHERAL--DISEASES)

YAROSH, A.A., prof.

Spasms of the cerebral vessels. Vrach. delo no.4:125-127 Ap'63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav.-prof. A.A.Yarosh) Ternopol'-
skogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE) (SPASMS)

YAROSH, A.A., prof.

Use of vitamin B₆ in some diseases of the peripheral nervous system. Sov.med. 26 no.1:139-141 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.A.Yarosh)
Ternopol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PYRIDOXINE) (NERVES, PERIPHERAL—DISEASES)

BARYSHNIKOV, F.A.; YAROSH, A.B.

Testing on three samples the susceptibility of Kemerovo coal to
undergo preparation in view of deciding the problem of its
coking capacity. Trudy Inst.gor.dela Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.2:
240-260 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Coal preparation--Testing) (Coke)

YAROSH, A.P.

SMIRNOVA, L.A.; SERGEYEVA, T.I.; MEN', M.L.; BONDARYUK, A.S.; KAGARLITSKAYA,
E.A.; DUBOVIK, V.E.; YAROSH, A.P.; MELENSKAYA, G.E.

In memory of T.M. Stepanov. Khirirgii no.4:91-92 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(Stepanov, T.M., 1880-1951)

I 54963-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPP/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL WW/RM

ACCESSION NO. APO11416

UP 00090/65 0018/005/1188 1191

678.13

AUTHOR: Klubikova, L. Ye.; Klimova, O. M.; Yarosh, A. V.

TITLE: Copolymerization of vinylencarbonate and vinylacetate using redox initiator systems

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 5, 1965, 1188-1191

TOPIC TAGS: copolymerization, vinylencarbonate, vinylacetate, redox initiator, polymerization initiator

ABSTRACT: The effect of oxygen, mixing, temperature, and pH on copolymerization of vinylencarbonate with vinylacetate and the composition of the copolymer was studied in order to determine optimal reaction conditions. The study was done in an aqueous medium using the following redox initiator: $\text{FeCl}_3 + \text{ZnO} + \text{UV irradiation}$; $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 + \text{CuSO}_4$; $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 + \text{UV irradiation}$; and $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8 + \text{ascorbic acid}$. There has been no reference in the literature as to the use of the $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8 + \text{ascorbic acid}$ system as a copolymerization initiator for vinylencarbonate and vinylacetate. The highest copolymer yields (in the range from 60 to 70%) were obtained at 20°C using a

Card 1/2

L-54963-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014168

starting monomer ratio of 20 mol % of vinylencarbonate to 80 mol % of vinylacetate, water:monomer ratio 4:1, 0.01 mol % per liter of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$, and 0.01 mol per liter of ascorbic acid. The copolymerization proceeded for 48 hours. Depending upon actual composition the copolymer has a characteristic viscosity in dimethylformamide $[\eta]_{20^\circ}$ varying from 1 to 2.5. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensovet (Leningrad Institute of Technology)

SUBMITTED: 04Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 01, GC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

YAROSH, H. Ya

ARASHKEVICH, V.M., dotsent, redaktor; VESELOV, A.M., professor, redaktor;
VOLOTKOVSKIY, S.A., professor, redaktor; ZHUKOV, L.I., dotsent,
redaktor; IPPOLITOV, N.D., dotsent, redaktor; KAMPANEYETS, V.P.,
dotsent, redaktor; KUTYUKHIN, P.I., dotsent, redaktor; MALAKHOV,
A.Ye., professor, redaktor; NEUDACHIN, G.I., dotsent, redaktor;
RYABUKHIN, G.Ye., professor, redaktor; SAKOVITSEV, G.P., dotsent,
redaktor; STOYLOV, B.A., dotsent, redaktor; TROP, A.Ye., dotsent,
redaktor; FEDOROV, S.A., professor, redaktor; YAROSH, A.Ya.,
dotsent, redaktor; SLAVOROSOV, A.Kh, redaktor izdatel'stva;
ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Problems in the efficient organization of surveying in mining
enterprises] Voprosy ratsionalizatsii marksheidarskoi sluzhby na
gornyykh predpriyatiyakh. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1955. 128 p.

(MLRA 9:10)

1. Sverdlovsk, Gornyy institut.
(Mine surveying)

YAROSH, A.Ya.; ANSIMOV, K.N.; POLYAKOV, A.B.

Using gravitational prospecting for studying deep pyrite layers.
Trudy Sver. gor. inst. no.30:55-63 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Ural Mountains--Pyrites) (Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

YAROSH, A.YA.; POLYAKOV, A.B.

Results of verifying by boring the authenticity of a structural map plotted on the basis of gravity observations over a brown coal deposit. Trudy Sver.gor.inst. no.34:99-108 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Geology, Structural--Maps)
(Gravity)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

YAROSH, A. Ya.

Structure of the crystalline bedrock of the Vyatka and Kama River
basin according to the materials of magnetic surveying. Trudy
Sver.gor.inst. no.34:108-124 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

(Vyatka Valley--Geology, Structural)

(Kama Valley--Geology, Structural)

(Magnetism, Terrestrial)

S/169/62/000/007/043/149
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Yarosh, A. Ya.

TITLE: Detailed gravity surveying in the Urals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 26, abstract 7A169 (V sb. Sostoyaniye i perspektivy razvitiya geofiz. metodov poiskov i razvedki polezn. iskopayemykh, M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 413-419)

TEXT: Conclusions are drawn from the experience of field work, carried out in a number of deposits, and recommendations are given for gravity survey operations in copper-pyrite and coal deposits. It is pointed out that gravity surveying can be expediently and widely employed in seeking copper-pyrite deposits in the South and, in a number of cases, the Central Urals. Major orebodies with a large surplus mass can be exposed in gravity surveying. In connection with detailed gravity survey operations the author notes that it is necessary to create gravimeters with a precision of ± 0.01 milligal and methods for taking into account various kinds of in-

Card 1/2

Detailed gravity surveying ...

S/169/62/000/007/043/149
D228/D307

terferences, associated with the geologic profile's uppermost
part. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 2/2

S/169/62/000/009/039/120
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Dement'yev, G. Ya., Polyakov, A. B. and Yarosh, A. Ya.

TITLE: Results of gravimetric investigations of a copper pyrite deposit

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 9, 1962, 35, abstract 9A232 (Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy, Gorn. zh., no. 3, 1962, 3-8)

TEXT: The question of the possibility of applying gravimetry to seek and explore copper pyrite deposits is analyzed. The method's prerequisites are given, and an example is cited for the use of gravimetry in a deposit, characterized by gently lying lodes. It is concluded that the Δg anomalies over such lodes are completely adequate for their detection. Even comparatively small lodes can be detected at depths of 100 - 120 m, while large ones can be discovered at depths of several hundred meters. In order to distinguish weak anomalies due to small or deep-lying orebodies, it is recommended that the measurement precision should be increased, and also

Card 1/2

Results of gravimetric ...

S/169/62/000/009/039/120
D228/D307

that different kinds of interference should be taken into account and eliminated. The article is illustrated by graphs of Δg and by an isoanomaly map. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

YAROSH, A. Ya.

Evaluating the depth of gravity prospecting in searching for
ore deposits. Razved. i okh. nedr 28 no.5:36-42 My '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut.

(Gravity prospecting)

YAROSH, Andrey Yakovlevich; POLYAKOV, Aleksandr Borisovich;
CHUMAKOV, F.N., red.izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Gravity prospecting for copper pyrite deposits in the
Ural Mountains] Poiski i razvedka mednokolchedannykh
mestorozhdenii na Urale gravitatsionnym metodom. Mo-
skva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1963. 129 p. (MIRA 17:2)

YAROSH, A.Ya.

Determination of the depth to the surface of disturbing masses
from magnetic and gravity observations. Geofiz. razved. no.11:
20-47 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Magnetic prospecting) (Gravity prospecting)

YAROSH, A.Ya.

Determining the depth to the surface of perturbing masses
by magnetic and gravitational observations. Geofiz. razved.
no.12:48-60 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

YAROSH, A. Ya.

Determining the depth to the surface of perturbing masses by
magnetic and gravitational observations. Geofiz.razv. no.13:
36-64 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

ACC NR: AT6028382

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0178/0191

AUTHOR: Yarosh, A. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Structure of the crystalline basement in the western Cis-Ural

SOURCE: International Geological Congress. 22d, New Delhi, 1964. Geologichéskiye rezul'taty prikladnoy geofiziki (Geological results of applied geophysics); doklady sovetskikh geologov, problema 2. Moscow, Izd-vo Nedra, 1965, 178-191

TOPIC TAGS: tectonics, ~~crystalline basement, syncline, platform, massif~~ stratigraphy, stratigraphic mapping / Western Cis-Urals

ABSTRACT: Calculation of depths and analysis of the gravity, magnetic, and seismic data and of the available geological material have resulted in the compilation of a tectonic map of the basement in the eastern margin of the Russian platform, the Ural foredeep, and the western slope of the Urals extending as far as the western borders of the Magnitogorsk and Tagil synclinoria. The following important conclusions were reached. 1) The Archean and Lower Proterozoic basement preserved nearly all its structural features along the entire western slope of the Urals. 2) The basement of the western Cis-Urals consists of separate major blocks of different internal structure and different depths. 3) Along the eastern margin of the platform the basement uprises form the Tatarian, Orenburg, and Bashkirian arches and Kama massif, which are totally or at least partially (in the cores) composed

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6028382

of Lower Archean metamorphic rocks. 4) The blocks located in the basement affect the structure of the sedimentary overburden. During the deposition and in the course of geological history, the structure of the sedimentary cover was greatly influenced by the position of the blocks, by the character and dips of the planes separating them, by the size of individual blocks and their relationship to one another, and by the change of their position with time. On this basis it has become possible to outline the boundaries of some formations in the sedimentary series (Bourzianskaya, Yurmatinskaya, etc.) and to define the main stages of the geological history of the regions in question and to make some conjectures with respect to oil and gas prospecting. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 06Jan65/ ORIG REF: 017/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7008910

SOURCE CODE: UR/0215/66/000/010/0059/0068

AUTHOR: Yarosh, A. Ya.

ORG: Sverdlovsk Mining Institut im. V. V. Vakhrushev (Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut)

TITLE: Faults of the crystalline basement of the eastern regions of the Russian platform and the western margins of the Urals

SOURCE: Sovetskaya geologiya, no. 10, 1966, 59-68

TOPIC TAGS: earth crust, physical geology

SUB CODE: 08

ABSTRACT:

This article describes a method for detecting faults of the crystalline basement exerting a decisive influence on the formation of the modern structure of the eastern regions of the Russian platform and the western margin of the Urals. The detection of the faults and their classification is based on their properties established by an analysis of physical fields and data from geological investigations. In this area there is a rather dense network of faults (shown on a map) with different morphological and genetic characteristics. The classification is based on the genetic and morphological characteristics and their role in the formation of the upper part of the earth's crust; further, the classification takes into account whether the faults have the same strike as the internal structure of the basement or cut across the folded systems of the metamorphic complex. The following classification is given: I. Major marginal faults. II. "Through" deep faults. III. Large deep

Card 1/2

UDC: 551.243(47-11+470.5-15)

0929 1722

ACC NR: AP7008910

faults. A. Ancient faults. B. Late Proterozoic faults. C. Paleozoic faults. IV. Intermediate and small faults. A. Ancient faults. E. Paleozoic faults. This study has made possible a clearer visualization of the block structure of the Archaean-Lower Proterozoic basement of the Russian platform and clarification of many characteristics of its development in different stages of geological history. A better understanding has been obtained of the interrelationship between the internal structure of the folded basement of the platform and the characteristics of the structure of the sedimentary layer overlying it.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS: 39,718]

Card 2/2

KLUBIKOVA, L.Ye.; KLIMOVA, O.M.; YAROSH, A.V.

Copolymerization of vinylene carbonate and vinyl acetate on
redox systems. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.5:1188-1191 My '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskij institut imeni Lensoveta.

VITRIK, S.P. [Vitryk, S.P.]; DOLENKO, G.N. [Dolenko, H.N.]; YAROSH, B.I.

Tectonics and the oil potential of the Dolina field. Pratsi
Inst. geol. kor. kop. AN URSR 3:56-64, '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Dolina region (Stanislav Province)—Petroleum geology)

YAROSH, B.I. [Iarosh, B.I.]; YAROSH, Ye.M. [Iarosh, YE.M.]

Role of vertical fractures in the formation of oil and gas fields.
Pratsi Inst. geol. kor. kop. AN URSR 4:45-54 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Stanislav Province—Petroleum geology)
(Stanislav Province—Gas, Natural—Geology)

YAROSH, B.I.

Formation of structures of oil and gas fields in the northwestern part of the Outer zone of the Carpathian piedmont fault. Geol. zhur. 21 no.5:88-92 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR.
(Carpathian Mountain region--Petroleum geology)
(Carpathian Mountain region--Gas, Natural)

YAROSH, B.I.

Conditions of holding and regularities in the distribution of
oil and gas fields in the area of the Carpathian piedmont fault.
Trudy Inst. geol. pol. iskop. AN URSR 5:133-143 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Carpathian Mountain region--Petroleum geology)

YAROSH, B.I.; KORDIYAK, Yu.Ye.: GUN'KA, N.N.

Features of the tectonic structure and oil and gas potentials
of the Northern Dolina, a new oil field. Neftgaz, geol. ²
geofiz. no.4:14-19 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut geologii goryushikh iskopayemykh AN UkrSSR i Bo-
lekhovskaya kontora bureniya tresta "Stanislavburnel".

YAROSH, B.I.; YAROSH, Ye.N.; VITRIK, S.P.; KHRIPTA, I.I.; KOSTYUK, O.I.

Features of the geological structure and oil and gas potential
of the Kokhanovka-Svidnitsa oil field. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz.
no.6:3-8 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN UkrSSR, Ukrainskiy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut i trust "L'vovnafte-
gazrazvedka".

YAROSH, B.I.

Changes with depth in the conditions of the formation and preservation of oil and gas pools in the northwestern part of the outer zone of the Carpathian piedmont fault. Neftegaz.geol. i geofiz. no.8:9-14. '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut geologii i geokhimii goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN Ukr.SSR.

MATSELKO, V.N.; KHRIPTA, I.I.; KOSTYUK, O.I.; YAROSH, B.I.

Medynichi, a new gas field. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.2:13-16
Ap-Je '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Trest "L'vovneftegazrazvedka" (for Matselko, Khripta, Kostyuk). 2. Institut geologii goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN UkrSSR (for Yarosh).

YAROSH, D., inzh.

Less culm. Mast. ugl. no. 10:6 0 '59
(Anthracite coal)

(MIRA 13:3)

POCHENKOV, K.I.; YAROSH, D.Ya.

Reducing the amount of anthracite culm in mines of Rostovugol'
Combine. Ugol' 34 no.9:43-44 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Kombinat Rostovugol'.
(Donets Basin--Anthracite coal)

YAROSH, D.Ya., inzh.

Proposal for the manufacture, design, and assembly of fittings for
thermal electric power plants. Energ.stroi. no.25:96 '61.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Montazhnoye upravleniye "Sibenergomontazh".
(Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)

YAROSH, E. R.

YAROSH, I. P., inzh. (Tashkent)

Irrigating the Karshi Steppe. Gidr. i mel. 15 no.3:3-11
Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Karshi Steppe—Irrigation)

BARSUK, I., polkovnik; RYABOV, G., polkovnik; YAROSH, M., podpolkovnik

Scouting and occupying a position. Voen.vest. 39 no.8:55-57 Ag
'60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Antiaircraft guns)

YAROSH, N. A.

USSR YAROSH, N. A.

Mottramite from the Blagodatnyl mines of the Ural.
N. A. Yarosh. *Trudy Gorno-Geol. Inst., Akad. Nauk
S.S.S.R., Ural. Filial* No. 20, *Mineralog. Sbornik* No. 2,
74-6(1953).—A mineral from the oxidation zone of the
Blagodatnyl gold ore deposits had sp. gr. 0.10 ± 0.01 , n_D
measured by the immersion method, $n_D = 2.29$ and $n_p =$
 $2.07 (\pm 0.01)$, and a compn. close to that of mottramite.
Gladys S. Macy

...spectral analysis showed ...
Al and traces of H and ...
...deposits ...
...well developed ...

...Mg ...

with ...
Fe, weak ...
ocherlike type is rather frequent ...
characteristic meshworks replacing galena. ...
phous. (2) Carbonates, Cerussite, azurite, and malachite are
all in intimate paragenesis with pyromorphite, tetrahedrite,
and azurite. (3) Silicates. Chrysocolla is in dense aggre-
gates of cryptocrystalline colloformous rhythmic-banded
structure usually ...
...evolution to more granular
...increase of ...
...Mg ...

7
which have a typical gel aspect with shrinkage cracks in the
matrix. This mineral is a very late mineral, but

nodular aggregates on the surface of the ore in the oxidation
zone. The nodules are composed of a mixture of iron and

VAROSHTIN

which have a typical gel aspect with shrinkage cracks in the central part. Chrysotile is a very late mineral but

pyrite, $\alpha = 1.090$ and $\gamma = 1.011$, extension is parallel to elongation. Spectra show the presence of Cu and Sn

1343. The deposits of Bnagodat show in the oxidation zone two very characteristic elements: the deeper

of Cu, and carbonates of Cu and Pb. The solid medium of these formations must have been remarkably constant near

3/3

YAROSH, N. A.

Spectrographic determination of indium in
iron-base alloys

... of NaCl to suppress the
electrode ...
5 amp. d.c. arc between the sample and an upper
carbon electrode, and the line in 4811.32 Å is com-
pared with the background. All indium lines in
the u.v. are interfered with by Fe. Conc. of In

of 0.002% - 0.025% in the presence of high concn. of
Fe is determined with an error of 10%.

RM PG

YAROSH, N. A.

Yarosh, N. A. - The Method of Spectroscopic Determination of Rubidium in Potassium Minerals.

The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations at the Department of Geologic-Geographical Sciences (OGGN) of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957

Изв. АН СССР. Сер. Геол., Мин. 1, 1958, p. 115-117 author Yakovlev, T. B.

YAROSH, N.A.

Mineralogy of ores in the Tretiy Severnyi deposit. Trudy Gor.-
geol. inst. UFAN SSSR no. 42:53-61 '59. (MIRA 14:2)
(Sverdlovsk Province--Mineralogy)

OVCHINNIKOV, L.N.; YAROSH, N.A.; MEL'NIKOV, A.S.

Chernaya Sopka skarns. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. UFAN SSSR
no. 35:3-19 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Chernaya Sopka Massif (Northern Urals)--Skarns)

MAIAKHOU, I.A.; YAROSH, H.A.

Distribution of nickel in the gabbroid and peridotite ultrabasicites
of the Ural. Trudy Inst. geol. UFAU SSSR no. 70:47-50 '85.
(ISSN 10:12)

33054
S/169/61/000/012/025/089
D228/D305

9.6160

AUTHOR:

Yarosh, A. Ya.

TITLE:

Calculating pallets for computing the gravity anomalies of domed and anticlinal structures

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1961,
34, abstract 124331 (Tr. Sverdl. gorn. in-ta,
1961, no. 40, 138-149)

TEXT: Domelike structures approximate to a set of parallel-epipeds whose dimensions increase in depth. The values of ϵ_1 of a gravity anomaly for separate parallelepipeds are taken into account in a formula borrowed from O. A. Shvank and Ye. N. Lyustikh (Interpretatsiya gravitatsionnykh nablyudeniy (Interpretation of Gravity Anomalies), Gostoptekhnizdat, 1947). For the convenience of practical calculations, the computed formulas are reduced to the form which allows the use of nomograms. The

Card 1/3

33054

S/169/61/000/012/025/089
D228/D305

Calculating pallets for...

values $A = (z_1 + 1)/z_1$, $B = y_1/z_1$, and $u = x_1/z_1$ are chosen as variable parameters. Expressions are adduced for the gravity anomaly of separate parallelepipeds. Having assumed the magnitudes of A , B , and u to be constant, a graph of the function $g_0 = f(u)$ may be constructed, and multiplying the values of g_0 taken from the graph successively by z_1/z_0 , $z_2/z_0 \dots z_1/z_0$, etc., we obtain the influences of g_1 of parallelepipeds for different depths of z_1 . It is possible to take from these graphs those values of u at which the parallelepipeds will create, at the point of origin of the coordinates, anomalies that are multiples of 0.01, 0.02, 0.05 megagals, etc. These values of u may be recalculated to the coordinates x_1 of the side faces of the parallelepipeds from the formula $x_1 = u_j z_1$. The magnitudes of z_1 are determined from the

Card 2/3

33054

Calculating pallets for...

S/169/61/000/012/025/089
D228/D305

correlation $z_1 = z_0 A^i$. Tables of the coordinates of the side faces of the parallelepipeds and of the values of ξ_1 for $B = 1, 2, 4$, and 10 are cited in the work. The pallet given as an example is calculated for the values: $A = 1.125$; $u = 0.01, 0.02 \dots 30.0$; $z_0 = 100 \text{ m}$; $\rho = 1 \text{ g/cm}^3$; and $k = 6.67 \times 10^{-9} \text{ OGS}$. The gravitational influence of the area of equal effect amounts to 0.01 megagals. The practical use of the pallet is synonymous with the universal use and differs from the latter solely in the method of determining the amount of equal-effect areas that enter into the main area of the studied body's cross-section. The testing of the proposed method of calculating the gravitational effect of domelike structures in the theoretical example of a hemisphere gave a divergence between the exact and computed values of not more than 8% . [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

YAROSH, N.P.

Influence of conduction anesthesia on the paired activity of the
salivary glands. Zhur. vys. nerv.deiat. 11 no.5:932-936 S-O '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Chair of Normal Physiology, Medical Institute, Lvov.
(ANESTHESIA) (SALIVARY GLANDS)
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

YAROSH, N.P.

MD ✓ Biochemical characteristics of different varieties of soybean. N. P. Yarosh. *Voprany Selektsii i Agrotekh. Sol v U.S.S.R., Sel'khozgiz* (Moscow) (Book) 1953, 133-6; Referral. Zhur., Khim. 1954, No. 41424. -- The aints. of total N, total sol. N, protein N, nonprotein N, fat, and sugar have been detd. in 7 different varieties of soybean cultivated in U.S.S.R. All varieties contained a great amt. of the protein-water sol. N (72.4-77.6% of the total N). The aints. of the protein N, fat (max. 22.20%), and sugar (max. 11.2-11.64%) depend on the soybean variety. B. Wierbicki

YAROSH, N. P.

YAROSH, N. P.

"A Comparative Biochemical Investigation of the Cultivated Species of Cotton." All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin. All-Union Inst of Plant Growing. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Science)

So: Knizhaya Letopis', No. 17, 1956

YAROSH, N. P.

3

YAROSH, N.P.

Qualitative composition of oil and protein in industrial
varieties of cotton. Masl.-zhir. prom. 24 no.12:6-10 '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

1.Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva.
(Cotton--Varieties)

YAROSH, N.P.

Effect of water supply on biochemical changes in cotton
leaves and seeds. Fiziol.rast. 6 no.2:205-208 Mr-Apr '59.
(MIRA 12:5)

1. All Union Institute of Plant Husbandry, Leningrad.
(Cotton growing)
(Plants, Effect of water on)

YAROSH, N. P., SICHKAR, N. M., and YERMAKOV, A. G. (USSR)

"Theoretical Principles of the Selection of Chemical Composition."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

YAROSH, N.P.

Biochemical characteristics of the buckwheat varieties by
the quantity and quality of proteins and flavonoids. Biokhim.
zer. i khlebopech. no.7:216-227 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva.

YEREMAYOV, A.I., doktor biol. nauk; YAROSH, N.P., kand. biol. nauk

Formation and movement of substances in flax plants in relation to the phosphate and sulfate nutrition. Trudy po prikl. bot., gen. 1 ser. 37 no. 1:39-49 '65 (HIFA 19:1)

YAROSH, N.P., kand. biol. nauk

Quantitative and qualitative composition of proteins and
starch in the grain of various ecological and geographical
groups. Trudy po prikl. bot., gen. i sel. 37 no. 1:50-58
'65 (MIRA 19:1)

YERMAKOV, A.I., doktor biol. nauk; YAROSH, N.P.; GORBACHEVA, R.G.

Method of determining proteins in seeds. Trudy po prikl. bot. ,
gen.1 ser. 37 no. 1:156-163 '65 (MIRA 1961)

YAROSH, O.

IOFANOV, D.; YAROSH, O.

Letter of Arkhyp Teslenko. Visnykh AN URSR 24:54-55 D '53.
(MLRA 7:3)

(Teslenko, Arkhyp, 1882-1911)

YAKOSH, O.

Improve the establishing of work norms. Rech. transp. 24 no.4:26-28
'65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Nachal'nik otдела organizatsii truda i zarabotnoy platy
Ministerstva rechnogo flota.

L 27255-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ENP(j)/T Pc-I₁/Pr-I₁ RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4047790

S/0289/64/000/002/0152/0153

AUTHOR: Shostakovskiy, M. F.; Komarov, N. V.; Atavin, A. S.; Yegorov, N. V.; Yarosh, G. G.

TITLE: ¹
Synthesis of trimethylsilylethynyl- α -furylcarbinol ₇

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1964, 152-153

TOPIC TAGS: silicoorganic compound, furane derivative, alkylsilane derivative, acetylene, heterocyclic acetal

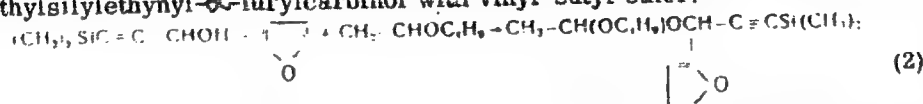
ABSTRACT: The authors studied the reactions of 1) trimethylchlorosilane with a Mg-derivative of α -furylethynylcarbinol and 2) trimethylsilylethynyl-magnesium bromide

Card 1/2

L 27255-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047790

They also prepared butyl-(3-trimethylsilyl-1- α -furylpropyne-2) acetal 128-129C/3.5 mm Hg), the first representative of the silicoacetylene acetals with a heterocyclic substituent, by reacting trimethylsilylethynyl- α -furylcarbinol with vinyl-butyl ether:



The procedures for preparing the compounds are described and analytical results identifying the products are presented. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutsk, Institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR
(Irkutsk organic chemistry institute, Siberian branch, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 31Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 301

... 1950, Vol. 30, No. 2, 1950, ...

... .., -re-iration

21. comparative method employing

acetylide in an inert solvent. Yield: 65-75%
in 65-75% yield. Orig. art. has 6 formulas.

154

ASSOCIATION: none

SUB COM: 6.

677 21.

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; SHERGINA, N.I.; BRODSKAYA, E.I.; YAROSH, O.G.; KOMAROV, N.V.

Vibrational spectra of ethynylsilanes. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.5:1143-1145
0 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Shostakovskiy).

L 35561-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(c)/EWT(m) Po-1/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5003144

P/0286/65/000/005/0022/0022

22

AUTHORS: Shostakovskiy, M. F.; Komarov, N. V.; Yarosh, O. G.

B

TITLE: A method for obtaining silicoacetylene glycols. / Class 12, No. 16869? 15

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 22

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium compound, silicoacetylene, glycol, aldehyde, ketone, organic solvent, tetrahydrofuran

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining silicoacetylene glycols. To broaden the assortment of raw materials, trialkylsilylethynyl magnesium bromides are interacted with hydroxyl-bearing aldehydes or ketones while being heated in a medium of an organic solvent such as tetrahydrofuran.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii SO AN SSSR (Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry, SO AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

I. 6389-66 EWT(m)/EPR(c)/EWP(1) RM

ACC NR: AP5026741 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/017/0016/0016

INVENTOR: Komarov, N. V.; Yarosh, O. G. 44.5 40 83

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for producing ethynyl silanes. 44.5 Class 12, No. 174186 15

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 16

TOPIC TAGS: silane, acetylene, sodium, chlorinated organic compound

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing ethynyl silanes by interacting sodioacetylene with chlorosilanes. The product yield is increased by conducting the process in nitrobenzene.

UDC: 547.419.5.07

SUB CODE: GC,OC/ SUBM DATE: 10Aug64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

BC
Card 1/1

L 36921-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6008504

SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/001/0101/0104 112

AUTHOR: Shostakovskiy, M. F.; Komarov, N. V.; Yarosh, O. G. 1

ORG: Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry, Siberian Department, AN SSSR
(Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Synthesis of trialkylethynylsilanes and silicoacetylene alcohols

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 1, 1966, 101-104

TOPIC TAGS: chemical synthesis, silane, alcohol, ACETYLENE, SILICON
compound

ABSTRACT: In this investigation the authors attempt to find a simpler and more convenient method of synthesizing monosubstituted silicoacetylenes. The reaction of sodium acetylene with bis(trialkylsilyl) sulfates is investigated for the first time. The investigation showed that the reaction occurs normally and leads to the formation of trialkylethynylsilanes with a yield of 60-75%. Higher yields of monosubstituted silicoacetylenes are obtained with the use of bis(trialkylsilyl) sulfates prepared from 100% sulfuric acid. Thus, on the basis of the interaction of trialkylchlorosilanes with sulfuric acid and the subsequent reaction of the organosilicon sulfates that formed with sodium acetylene the authors found a rather simple and readily accessible method of obtaining trialkylethynylsilanes.

Card 1/2

UDC: 542.91+547.362+546.287

L 36921-66

ACC NR: AP6008504

The possibility of synthesizing silicoacetylene alcohols on the basis of trialkylethynylsilanes is investigated. For this purpose the authors studied the interaction of ethynylsilanes with aldehydes, ketones, and ethylene oxide. The investigation showed that trialkylethynyl magnesium bromides readily enter into reaction with the compounds studied, forming organosilicon acetylene alcohols. This investigation is the start of a systematic study of synthesizing and transforming monosubstituted silicoacetylene.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 05Aug63/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 008

Card

2/2

L 45896-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) WW/RM
ACC NR: AP6026428 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/005/0907/0909

AUTHOR: Komarov, N. V.; Yarosh, O. G.; Astaf'yeva, L. N.

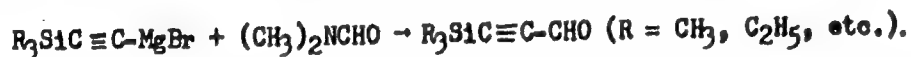
ORG: Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Synthesis and some conversions of α -silicoacetylene aldehydes

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 5, 1966, 907-909

TOPIC TAGS: aldehyde, organosilicon compound, organomagnesium compound

ABSTRACT: A study of the reaction of magnesium derivatives of trialkylethynylsilanes with dimethylformamide showed that trialkylsilylethynylmagnesium bromides readily react with this amide to form previously unknown α -silicoacetylene aldehydes (in 70% yield):



The structure of the aldehydes was confirmed by ultimate analysis, physicochemical studies, and some chemical conversions. Thus, the reaction of 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine and 3,5-dinitrobenzoylhydrazide produced the corresponding hydrazones. The reaction of α -silicoacetylene aldehydes with the organomagnesium compounds produced

Card 1/2

UDC: 547.245+547.382.1

L 45896-66
ACC NR: AP6026428

secondary silicoacetylenic alcohols, and the reaction of these aldehydes with magnesium bromovinylacetylene yielded secondary organosilicon endiynes alcohols. The presence of alcohol groups in the latter was demonstrated by their reaction with vinyl butyl ether and the formation of the corresponding acetals.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 08May65/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2 mjs

ACC NR: AP7006250

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/67/037/001/0264/0267

AUTHOR: Komarov, N. V.; Yarosh, O. G.

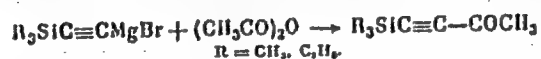
ORG: Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Ethynylsilanes and some of their conversions

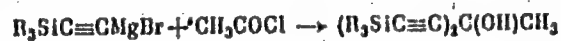
SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 37, no. 1, 1967, 264-267

TOPIC TAGS: acetylene compound, silane, organosilicon compound

ABSTRACT: The reactions of trialkylsilylbromomagnesiylacetylenes with acid chlorides and anhydrides, ethyl formate, and lead, tin, germanium and silicon chlorides were studied. The reaction with acetic anhydride led to the synthesis of silicoacetylenic ketones:



In the reaction with acetyl chloride, tertiary alcohols are formed:



With ethyl formate, silicoacetylenic alcohols are also formed:

Card 1/3

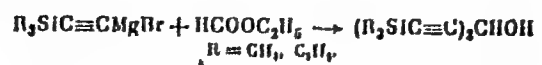
UDC: 547.245+547.314.2'13

ACC NR: AP7006250

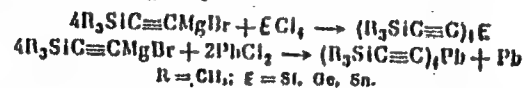
Compound	Formula	Yield, %	B.P. (p. in mm)	d_4^{20}	n_D^{20}	MR _D found	MR _D calcd.
$(CH_3)_3SiC\equiv CH$	$C_5H_{10}Si$	65.5	52° (735)	0.7055	1.3892	32.92	32.81
$C_2H_5(CH_3)_2SiC\equiv CH$	$C_6H_{12}Si$	61.0	83 (725)	0.7440	1.4084	—	—
$CH_3(C_2H_5)_2SiH(C\equiv CH)$	$C_6H_{10}Si$	64.5	68 (730)	0.7361	1.4115	33.17	33.03
$(C_2H_5)_2SiH(C\equiv CH)$	$C_6H_{12}Si$	66.7	99 (730)	0.7530	1.4205	37.76	37.66
$CH_3SiH(C\equiv CH)_2$	C_5H_8Si	44.8	67.8 (729)	0.7709	1.4290	31.13	30.59
$CH_3(CH_2=CH)Si(C\equiv CH)_2$	C_7H_8Si	49.0	48 (50)	0.8212	1.4513	39.44	39.42
$CH_3Si(C\equiv CH)_3$	C_7H_6Si	32.4	53 (60)	0.8380	1.4522	38.07	37.65
$CH_2=CHSi(C\equiv CH)_3$	C_8H_6Si	34.1	61—62 (35)	0.8844	1.4734	41.34	41.91
$Si(C\equiv CH)_4$	C_8H_4Si	12.8	MP 101°	—	—	—	—
$C_2H_5(CH_3)_2SiC\equiv C-COCH_3$	$C_9H_{14}OSi$	63.6	70—71 (15)	0.8058	1.4488	47.78	47.19
$[(CH_3)_3SiC\equiv C]_2CHOH$	$C_{10}H_{20}OSi_2$	61.8	120—121 (10)	0.8834	1.4600	70.75	70.65
$[(CH_3)_3SiC\equiv C]_2Co$	$C_{20}H_{38}CoSi_2$	95.1	MP 160°	—	—	—	—
$[(CH_3)_3SiC\equiv C]_2Sn$	$C_{20}H_{38}Si_2Sn$	34.8	MP 140° (dec.)	—	—	—	—
$[(CH_3)_3SiC\equiv C]_2Pb$	$C_{20}H_{38}PbSi_2$	47.2	MP 108°	—	—	—	—

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP7006250



The reactions with chlorides of group IV elements were:



The synthesized compounds and their constants are shown in Table 1. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUEM DATE: 11Feb66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 005

Card 3/3

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; KOMAROV, N.V.; YAROSH, O.G.

Synthesis of trialkylethynylsilanes and silicon acetylene
alcohols. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no. 1:101-104 '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted August 5, 1963.

GASTILOVICH, Ye.A.; SHIGORIN, D.N.; KOMAROV, N.V.; YAROSH, O.G.

Electro-optical parameters of the $\equiv\text{C}-\text{Ge}$, $\equiv\text{C}-\text{H}$, $\equiv\text{C}-\text{Si}$
bonds of certain acetylene derivatives consisting of one or
several acetylene groups. Opt. i spektr. 19 no.2:287-289 Ag. '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

AYZEN/ERG, D.Ye.; BELEVITSEV, Ya.N.; BORDUNOV, I.N.; BORISENKO, S.T.;
BULKIN, G.A.; GORLITSKIY, B.A.; DOVGAN', F.N.; ZAGORUYKO,
L.G.; KAZAKOV, L.R.; KALYAYEV, G.I.; KARASIK, M.A.; KACHAN,
V.G.; KISELEV, A.S.; LAGUTIN, P.K.; LAZARENKO, Ye.K.;
LAZARENKO, E.A.; LAPITSKIY, E.M.; LAPCHIK, F.Ye.; LAS'KOV,
V.A.; LEVENSHTeyN, M.L.; MALAKHOVSKIY, V.F.; MITKEYEV, M.V.;
PRUSS, A.K.; SKARZHINSKIY, V.I.; SKURIDIN, S.A.; SOLOV'YEV,
F.I.; STRYGIN, A.I.; SUSHCHUK, Ye.G.; TEPLITSKAYA, N.V.;
FEDYUSHIN, S.Ye.; FOMENKO, V.Yu.; SHKOLA, T.N.; SHTERN'OV,
A.G.; YAROSHCHUK, M.A.; ZAVIRYUKHINA, V.N., red.

[Problems of metallogeny in the Ukraine] Problemy metallo-
genii Ukrainy. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 254 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut geologichnykh nauk.

YAROSH, P.A.

AUTHOR: Yarosh, P.A., and Mitnovitskiy, A.D., Engineers 117-2-20/29

TITLE: Stamping the Hexagons (Shtampovka shestigrannikov)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, # 2, p 36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The described method of manufacturing by stamping the hexagonal bars, needed by repair shops for making bolts and nuts, was suggested by the authors and is used at the KhTZ repair shop. The simple die, illustrated by a drawing, can be used on a forge hammer even in a small workshop. The hexagon dimensions correspond to "ГОСТ" wrench dimensions.

Stamping 1 meter of hexagon bar requires 3 to 5 minutes, compared with 45 minutes needed before for milling this length from round rolled bar.

There is 1 diagram.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

YAROSH, P. A

117-58-6-11/36

AUTHORS: Yarosh, P.A., Engineer, Mitnovitskiy, A.D.

TITLE: A Device for the Machining of Openings in Stator Rings
(Prisposobleniye dlya obrabotki otverstiy statornykh kolets)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 6, pp 21-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The elliptical openings in the stator rings of hydraulic rotary pumps type ENIMS, were made formerly on a special copying-interior-grinding machine, the productivity of which was 4-5 rings per shift. Now a universal device for a turning lathe has been developed by the authors of the article (Figure 1). The productivity is increased by this device 8-10 times, the consumption of abrasives is only $\frac{1}{15}$ as compared with the old machine. The piece from which the stator rings are to be manufactured is fastened in a chuck (Figure 2). The copy is pressed against it. The stator ring is then bored with an allowance for grinding. In the new device various eccentric pieces may also be machined. The copies are made on the same machine. There are 2 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Stator rings-Production methods

YAROSH, P.A.

Using induction hardening in a repair shop. Mashinostroitel'
no.12:14 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

YAROSH, P. P.

YAROSH, P. P., Inzh. 1, KOLOTOV, N. I., Kand. Tekhn. Nauk.

Leningradskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo institut
Ministerstva stroitel'stva Predpiyat Mashinostroyeniya.

Yachenykovyye osvetliteli Koagulirovannoy vody

Page 58

SO: Collection of Annotations of Scientific Research Work on Construction, completed
in 1950. Moscow, 1951

✓ Clarifier. N. I. Kolotov, O. A. Romanov, and P. P. Varosh. U.S.S.R. 103,336, July 25, 1959. The clarifier comprises an air-separator trough, a system of pipes for carrying off slime, a system of perforated tubes for removing the sediment, and a thickener which discharges the sediment peripherally while the cleared water is removed through the center. *John* M. Horch

3

KOLOTOV, N.I. [deceased], nauchnyy storudnik; ROMANOV, G.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; YAROSH, P.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Purifier used in preliminary water purification. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.5:78-80 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhnicheskikh i sanitarno-tekhnicheskikh rabot. Leningrad, ul. Sadovaya, d. 50b. (Water--Purification) (Filters and filtration)

VOL'F, I.V.; KOZHEVNIKOV, A.V.; KORYSTIN, P.V.; YAROSH, P.P.

Simultaneous softening and deoxidation of water with a test filter
under industrial conditions. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod.
ikh perer. no.9:262-268 '60. (MIRA 15:6)

(Feed water purification)

YAROSH, S.I.

Protection of the teeth during intubation anesthesia. Excerpt.
khir. 5 no.4:52-53 Je-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(INTRATRACHEAL ANESTHESIA)

YAROSH, P. Ya.

Yarosh, P. Ya. "Experiment in the manufacture of unembossed finishes in the Mining and Geological Institute of GFAN," Trudy Gorno-geol. in-ta (Akad. nauk SSSR, Ural'skiy filial), Issue 14, 1948, p. 84-90 - Bibliog: 5 items

SO: G-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

YAROSH, P. Ya.

vallerite and cubanite from Karabash P. Ya. Yarosh.
Zapiski Vuzovsk. Mineral. Obshchestva (Mém. Soc. Russ.
minéral.) 78, No. 1, 50 (1949). Vallerite, $\text{Cu}_2\text{Fe}(\text{SO}_4)_2$,
is recognized in polished sections by its high anisotropy
in reflected polarized light. The reflecting power depends
very much on the orientation of the crystal. The para-
genesis with pyrite and chalcopyrite is characteristic.
Cubanite is identified easily because of its rose color and
anisotropy, weak double-reflection, and hardness. On
the borders of tenonite to calcite and quartz thin seams
of chalcopyrite are observed, apparently formed by a re-
placement of calcite and to a lesser degree of quartz. Cuban-
ite is enclosed at such places in chalcopyrite as grains up to
0.03 mm. diam. W. Eitel

PROCESSING AND PREPARATION DATA																									
1ST AND 2ND 1000													3RD AND 4TH 1000												
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100													1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100												
<p>YAROSH, P.Ya</p> <p>Relictic colloid structures in pyrite ore of Karabash. P. Ya. Yarosh, <i>Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Obshchestva</i> (Mém. soc. russe minéral.) 78, No. 2, 125-7(1949). Regional metamorphism is much stronger in the lensiform pyrite-chalcopyrite deposits of the Northern than in those of the Southern Ural Mts. Therefore relictic colloid structures are marked in the latter deposits but totally absent in the ores of the N. Ural. Karabash which belongs to the Middle Ural type (connected with greenstone schists of the Eastern slope) contains pyrite ores which rarely show the typical botryoidal shapes of an original colloid de- position of the ores, observed best in the polished sections. The pyrite is intensely intergrown with chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, and barite. The granular structure of the av. ore is a typical metamorphic recrystn. phenomenon, gradually overshadowing the col- loid structure features of the laminar and botryoidal shapes of the original mineralization. W. Eitel</p>																									
<p>ASS. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

c A YAKOSH, P.Ya.

Anhydrite from the pyrite deposit of Karabash. P. Yakosh, Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Obshchestva (Min. Soc. Russ. mineral.) 79, 309 (1950). Anhydrite is observed in the immediate neighborhood of the ore, together with gypsum, calcite, and quartz, associated with sugar-gathered nodules. In the deeper horizons also in quartz schistose schists. Gray-violet or bluish greenish in color, with typical pinacoidal cleavages; $n_x = 1.615$; $\beta = 1.576$; $\alpha = 1.570$. An x-ray powder diagram is given. Chem. analysis showed traces of SiO_2 and BaO ; spectral analysis showed the presence of Mg, Mn, Si, Fe, Al, Ti, Cu; in the bluish greenish crystals of anhydrite V was also present. W. Fittell

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Mineralogical and
Geological Chemistry

(2)
Inner structure of pyrite in the intrusive ore deposits of Ural. V.P. Ya. Yarosh (V. V. Vakhrushev Mining Inst., Sverdlovsk). *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineralog. Obshchestva* (Mém. soc. russe minéral.) 82, 256-65 (1953).—A description is given of zonal structures, annular rings around small inclusions, and latent cleavage faces in the center or peripheral parts of pyrite grains in deposits of the Middle Ural. Intergrowths with chalcopyrite and sphalerite indicate how complicated the genesis of these ores must have been. A satisfactory solution of the problem cannot yet be given. Generally it is concluded that the pyrite must have undergone important changes after its primary deposition, either in an early period or by a much younger metamorphism (Ivanov, C.A. 44, 7717h). A more elaborate study of the correlations between the geol. history of the ironstone horizons of the Ural must be made to understand the genesis of the pyrite deposits. An important rule observed is that zoning in pyrite nowhere occurs when chalcopyrite has formed amidst the pyritic ore. The purely geometric discussion of the zoning as a crystal. phenomenon as such is not conclusive for genetic problems of this kind.

W. Piret

YARASH, P. Va

middle

YAROSH, P.Ya.

Formation of rutile during the metamorphic changes of ilmenite.
Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 84 no.4:434-442 '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1.Kafedra kristallografii i mineralogii Sverdlovskogo gornogo
instituta imeni V.V.Vakhrusheva.
(Rutile) (Ilmenite)

YAROSH, P V2

✓ Black chrysotile asbestos and its change to bright-colored

DS

5

3.1. The color of the asbestos changes from black to bright-colored (yellow, orange, red, brown, etc.) after treatment with hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) solution. The color change is due to the oxidation of the iron impurities in the asbestos. The color change is observed in all types of asbestos, but the rate of change is different. The color change is observed in all types of asbestos, but the rate of change is different. The color change is observed in all types of asbestos, but the rate of change is different.

YAROSH, P. YA.

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61300

Author: Vertushkov, G. N., Yarosh, P. Ya.

Institution: None

Title: Black Chrysotile-Asbestos from the Bazhenovsk Deposit in the Urals

Original

Periodical: Dokl. AN ~~USSR~~, 1956, 106, No 5, 907-910

Abstract: Chemical composition of black asbestos (in %): MgO 41.98, CaO 4.12, MnO 0.08, FeO 0.39, Fe₂O₃ 1.07, Al₂O₃ 0.28, SiO₂ 41.22. On treatment of this asbestos with various oxidizing agents (H₂O₂, HNO₃, etc) changes in the black coloration occurred with different transitions from black to white. Black color of the described asbestos can be attributed to Fe(2+).

Card 1/1

YAROSH, P.Ya.; SOKOLOV, Yu.A.

Sericite pseudomorphs on topazes from pegmatite veins of the
Rezha region in the Urals. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. UFAN SSSR
no. 35:309-311 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Rezha Valley--Sericite) (Topaz)